

SUMMER TRAINING AT
Samaj Pragati Sahayog
Block-Bhikangaon Dist. – Khargone (M.P)

REPORT
ON
Watershed Management

SUBMITTED BY
Mr. Ghane Jalindar Maruti
(Student of Rural Management)

UNDER THE GUIDANCE
Dr. Rajiv Ranjan

SUBMITTED TO
Indian Institute of Health Management Research Jaipur,
Rajasthan



SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ghane Jalindar Maruti** has undergone summer training in **Samaj Pragati Sahayog, Madhya Pradesh** from **2nd April 2019 to 23rd May 2019**.

The candidate himself completed the project assigned to him summer training. His approach to the project was sincere and proactive. This summer training is in partial fulfillment of the course requirement recommended for the award of MBA in Rural Management.

I wish him success in all his future endeavors.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rajiv Ranjan'.

Dr. Rajiv Ranjan

**Assistant Professor & Assistant Dean
School of Development Studies**

IIHMR University, Jaipur

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Piyush Kant Pandey'.

Dr. Piyush Kant Pandey

**Dean Academic (Acting)
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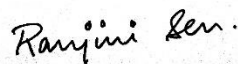
website: www.samprag.org

Pramukh Sahayogi

Baba Amte

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. Ghane Jalindar Maruti, a student of MBA in Rural Management from IIHMR University, Jaipur has completed his summer training on understanding watershed management and development with the Watershed Development team of Samaj Pragati Sahayog in Bhikangaon, Khargone. His internship period was from 2nd April, 2019 to 23rd May, 2019. During this period, he took keen interest in the work and was always eager to learn.



Ranjini Sen

Program Officer- Documentation and Research

03.07.2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction of completion of any successful task is incomplete without mentioning the name of people who made it encouragement crowed our efforts with success.

First, I would like to thank BRLF (Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation) that provided me such opportunity to study MBA Rural Management in the most Renowned Institution, The IIHMR University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

I have a pleasure in submitting the project report and I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all those who have helped me in this completion of this project report.

The MBA curriculum given me a unique opportunity to be in association with one of the largest National Organization (SPS) in the country.

I am extremely grateful President Dr. Pankaj Gupta and IIHMR University, MBA Rural Management for giving me the opportunity to work on the project.

I am extremely grateful Dr. Rajiv Ranjan and all SDS (school of Development Studies) team for giving me opportunity, constant encouragement, support & guidance to my project guides, for providing me all the facilities required in completing this project.

I would like to pay my sincere thanks to the Watershed Team and SHGs Team of Samaj Pragati Sahayog, Bhikangaon location.

My heartily gratitude to all those who have directly or indirectly given assistance in making this project easier & possible.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SPS	Samaj Pragati Sahayog
BRLF	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
IIHMR	Indian Institute of Health Management Research
IWMP	Integrated watershed Management Programme
WG	Working group
CBOs	Community based organization
SHGs	Self Help Group
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
WC	Watershed Committee
UG	User Group
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation centre
HH	No. of Household
NPM	Non-Pesticide Management
MSP	Minimum support Price
No.	Number
Pop.	Population
CRP	Community Resource Person
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule Tribe

OBJECTIVE OF THE SUMMER TRAINING REPORT

Today's successful professional and manager know that self-awareness is crucial vantage point from which to improve individual & organizational effectiveness. The summer training, this is the first and crucial step towards the development of future managers.

This summer training helps students identify the capabilities and thereby make needed adjustments. Although there is difference in each student levels of proficiency, the real focus is on suggesting ways for student to further sharpen their strengths, competencies and all related abilities for becoming effective professional, managers and leaders.

The approach to introducing students to organizational environment is to move the individual to the group to the organizational level. However, this view is integrated through 3 aspects i.e. educational, individual, & organizational.

The prime educational object behind the project is to make students familiar with the working environment and to make understand the student that, the way in which theoretical aspects is applied into practice.

The individual object of the project is to work effectively using his creativity as well as knowledge for self-development

The organizational perspective is to generate new ideas through fresh talents and can utilize them for implementing the future strategies.

INTRODUCTION

Samaj Pragati Sahayog (SPS) Bagali was established on the of 1990 from the last 29 years the organization working on water and livelihood security successfully. The Samaj Pragati Sahayog organization worked with several Districts in Madhya Pradesh. The headquarters of the organization is at Nimkheda village on Bhikupura Village Boarder in Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh.

In this institution there are 25 core members, 225 SPS activists. The founder members are Nivedita Banerji, Pramathsh Ambasta, Dr. Mihir Shah, Dr.Mirdula Banerji, Srinivasan,



Jyotsna Jain, Subhalaxmi, PS Vijay Shankar, Pinki Brahma Chaudhuri and Shobhit Jain. To maintain the dignity of the institution and to protect women, the institute has prepared some 'Adabnama' which all are required to abide by. In the organization, there is a family environment along with the responsibilities of the works where all are addressed as their sister and brother.

The focus area of the organization is

- Watershed
- Agriculture
- Kumbaya
- Films
- Self-help group
- Health and Nutrition

These all programs are run to avail livelihood in a package form. It means all the activities are interlinked to support livelihood.

Watershed

To stop the distress migration in the local farmers the watershed program is availing water for irrigation in their fields or agriculture land.



Agriculture



Next to reduce in growing cost the NPM is being promoted along with that the organic compost and organic pesticides are also prepared. Due to lack of water such crops are being promoted which can grow in less water. To have good yield in production the seeds are treated. To sell the harvested crops there is a company named RRPPCL where the crops are sold at the MSP.

Kumbaya

Next in Kumbaya the women from weaker economic background are being trained to give design to handloom clothes. Also the handicapped men are also getting their recognition from Kumbaya. There is big demand of Kumbaya production in abroad.



Community Media Center

In the Community Media Center all the success stories are filmed to encourage the rest of the population. There is root approach of the Organization as most parts of the films are made in local language due to that there is great acceptance of the success story and other people attract to go ahead. In this way organization is good enough to spread their messages in communities.

Health and Nutrition



Health and Nutrition is the new initiative which is targeting to Teen Girls and newly born baby. The concept is that the present teen girls will be future mother and any deficiency regarding health will continue in future too that is why they are being awaked towards hygiene and complete food. Similarly and deficiency continued for two year in child may continue for whole life, so to control the deficiency they are being send in Nutrition rehabilitation Center (NRC).

Self-help Group

To avail or economic support the self-help group (SHG) is playing a big role. We found that the Organization has taken good initiative with the name KIRANA. In Kirana the daily useable things are purchased in group which helps the community to save extra expenditure.

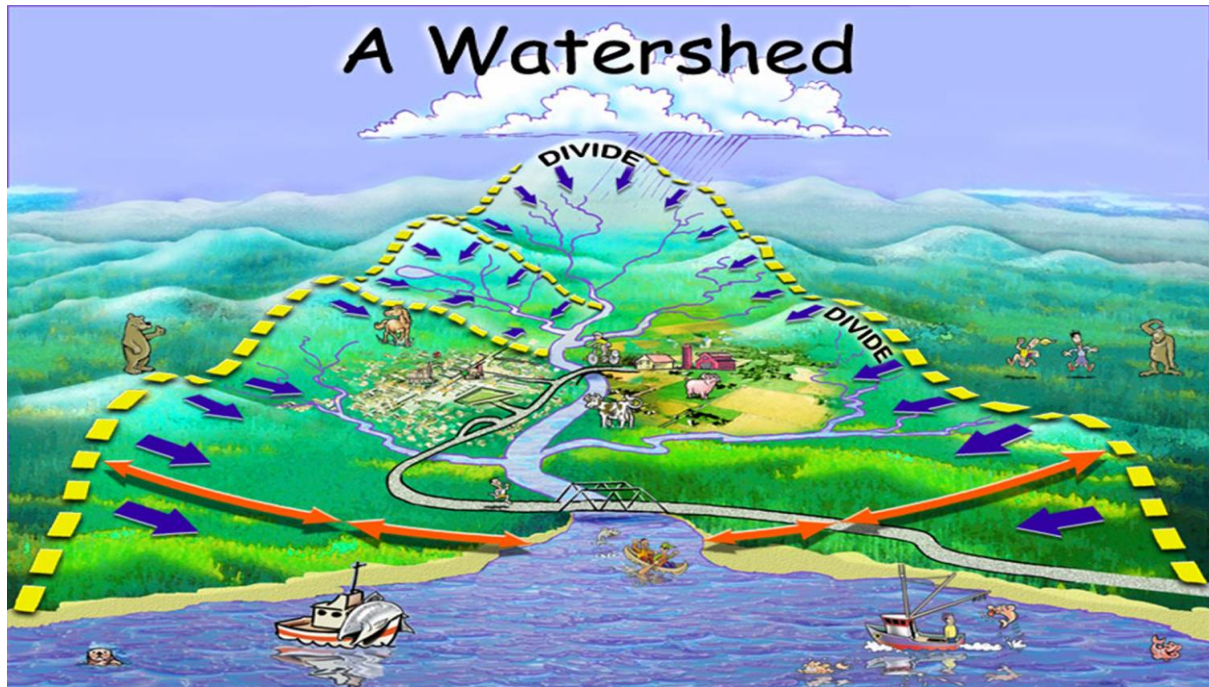


Overall the theme is that to develop any family or community each and every loophole and challenge should be target to remove and same thing SPS is doing it is working to grass root level and trying to finish the cause of poverty.

Study on integrated watershed development program-12

Literature review

Watershed



A watershed is the land that water flows across or under on its way to a stream, river, lake, or wetland. Areas of higher elevations, such as ridgelines or divides, separate watersheds. The entire area within these areas of higher elevation is considered a watershed. Watersheds supply water for drinking, recreation, industry, and farming, and at the same time provide habitat for many species. The rapid population growth in many watersheds has led to increased conflict between users of water resources, dramatic loss of native aquatic diversity, and a general decline in the health of landscape ecosystems.

Watershed management

Watershed management (WSM) is the integrated use and/or management of land, vegetation, and water in a geographically discrete drainage area for the benefit of its residents, with the objective of protecting or conserving the hydrologic services that the watershed provides and of reducing or avoiding negative downstream or groundwater impacts. That is, WSM is ultimately about achieving water resources-related objectives.

Key elements that make up the framework for watershed management-

1. Geographic management units, which are usually entire watersheds or sub watersheds.
2. Stakeholder involvement.
3. Basin management cycle, which creates timelines that schedule events.
4. Strategic monitoring, which gathers data on watershed.
5. Basin assessment.

6. Priority ranking and resource targeting system.
7. Development of management strategies.
8. Creation of a management plan.
9. Implementation of that plan.

One of the major keys to success when implementing a watershed management approach is the coordination and more efficient implementation of programs that influence the impacts affecting water quality. For this to happen, it has been argued that, the collaboration of key stakeholders in the decision making process is required. It also presents opportunities for finding creative ways to enhance the overall health of the aquatic system by fostering greater accountability and involvement for the stakeholders. The watershed approach to resource management is action-oriented, driven by broad environmental objectives, and is dependent on the collaboration of key stakeholders. Involving local stakeholders can result in more locally relevant solutions that take into account the community's unique social, economic, and environmental conditions and values. Stakeholder participation is important because it creates a sense of local ownership of identified problems and solutions, ensuring long-term support for the resulting management plans. Some of the most active and vocal of these stakeholders are found within local watershed groups.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To study in details about watershed Programme
2. To Understand Organizational approach to watershed management innervations.
3. To learn the Various techniques of Stop Dam and community Participation
4. To understand Technical and social factors of watershed Programme
5. To understand the official management under the watershed Programme
6. To understand village People lifestyle and social issues/Problem
7. To correlate Classroom theory into field.
8. To develop our own various skills-
Communication skills, Behavior changes, Participation, working in team.

METHODOLOGY

Area of Study: Bhikangaon Block 4 villages

Villages: Kholwa, Sangavi, Amankhedi, Padlya Babaji etc.,

Primary Data:

- ☐ Discussion with laborers at work place
 - ☐ Community resource Person (CRP)
 - ☐ Interaction with villagers and participation in their activities
 - ☐ Discussion with head of the project
- Secondary data: Internet- Website, Watershed Manual-SPS etc.

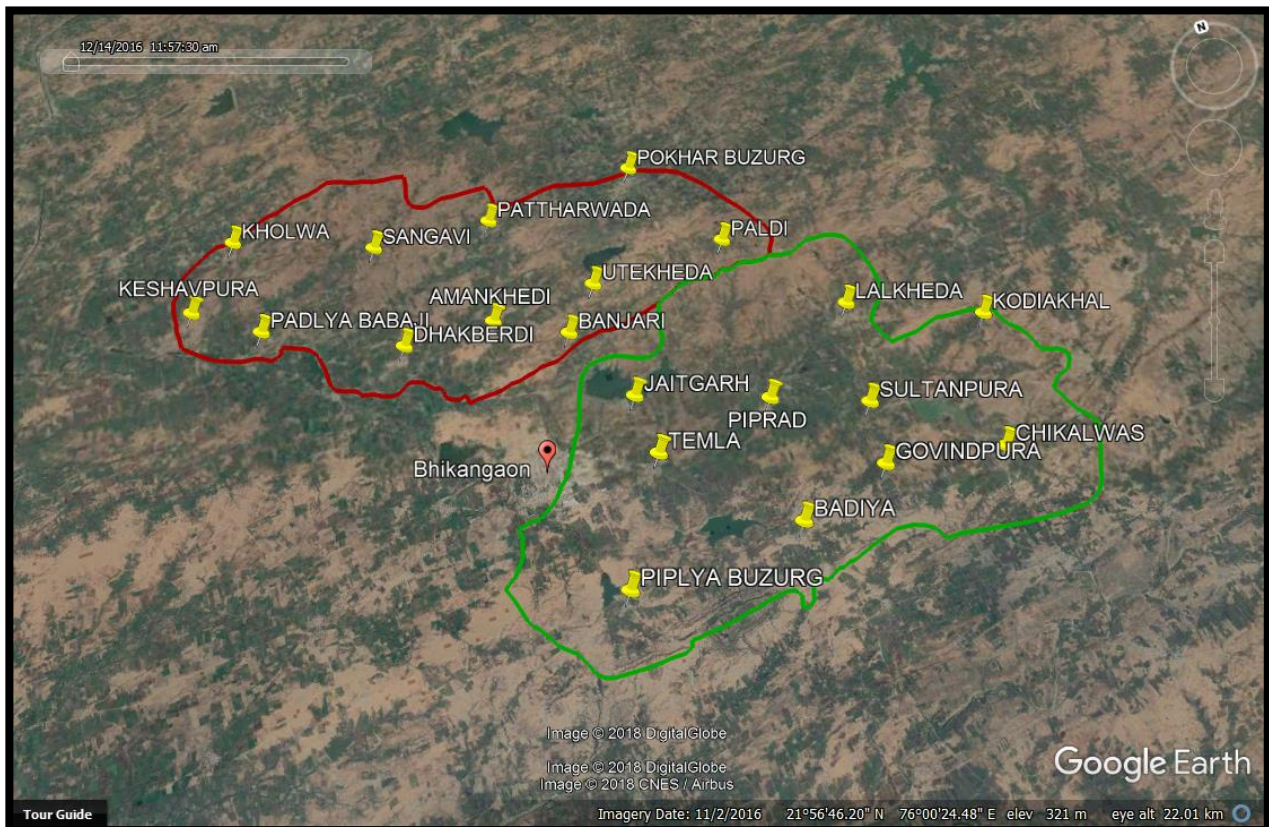
STUDY AREA

State: Madhya Pradesh (M.P)

District: Khargone

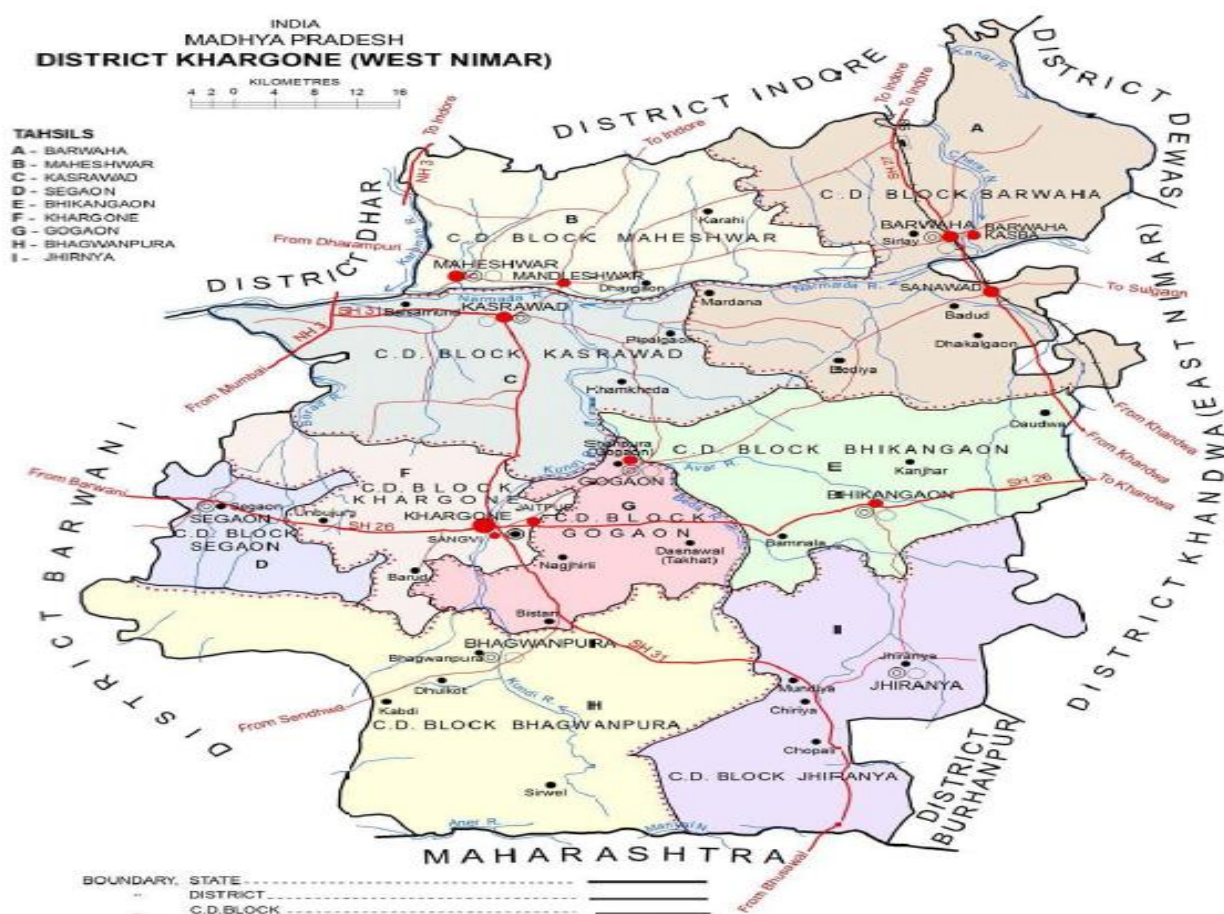
Block: Bhikangaon

Village: Kholwa, Sangavi, Pattharwada, Pokhar Bujurgk, Utkheda, Paldi, Amankhedi, Padlya Babaji, Keshawpura etc.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

General Information of Khargone District



General Information of Khargone District

Sr. No.	Title	Area/No.
	Total Geogapical Area	8030 sq.km
	Total Agiculture land	420450 Hecters
	Total Forest Area	2687.987 sq. km
	Total Irrigation Area	167350 Hecters
	Annual Average Rainfall	832 mm
	Total nubers of revenue villages	1169
	Total number of forest Villages	68

	Total numbers of gram Panchayat	600
	Total numbers of blocks	9
	Total numbers of CD Blocks	2
	Total numbers of Tribal Bocks	7
	Total Population (Urban + Rural)	1529562
	Total Rural Population	1292174
	Total BPL Families	83403
	Literacy %	63.22
	Road connectivity	2301.95 km
	Nationalise Banks	46
	Co-operative Banks	51
	PDS Public Distributions Systems	410
	Population Density Per Sq. Km	191
	Main Crops	Cotton, Jawar, Wheat, Maize, soyaben, moong, urad etc.
	Average Ariculture land Holding	3.1 Hecters

Strenth

1. Major river Narmada ,kunda small reiver
2. Scope for rural development
3. Avaiilability of Labour
4. Large Number of Nalas and rivers
5. Active PRIs
6. Lagre number of self-help groups

Weakness/ Problem

7. Poor irrigation Facilites
8. Forest resources depleted with problem of encoroachment
9. Undulatind topography
10. Low rainfall high water and soil erosion
11. High IMR and MMR
12. High number of BPL and SC/ST
13. Accessibility by rail and road network is poor
14. New Agriculture Productivity

Opportunities

1. Opportunities open for extension of irrigation
2. Large portion of land can be conuerted into double crops through extension of irrigation
3. Better agrarian practices
4. Commercial forestry/ Horticulture Opportunity
5. Livelihood opportunities of rural poor SHGs
6. Large number of cultivators- 208962

Threats

1. Decreassing rainfall high soil erosion
2. Seasonable migration
3. Dereasing water level/table
4. Lack of electricity facilities in forest villages
5. Decreassing forest cover

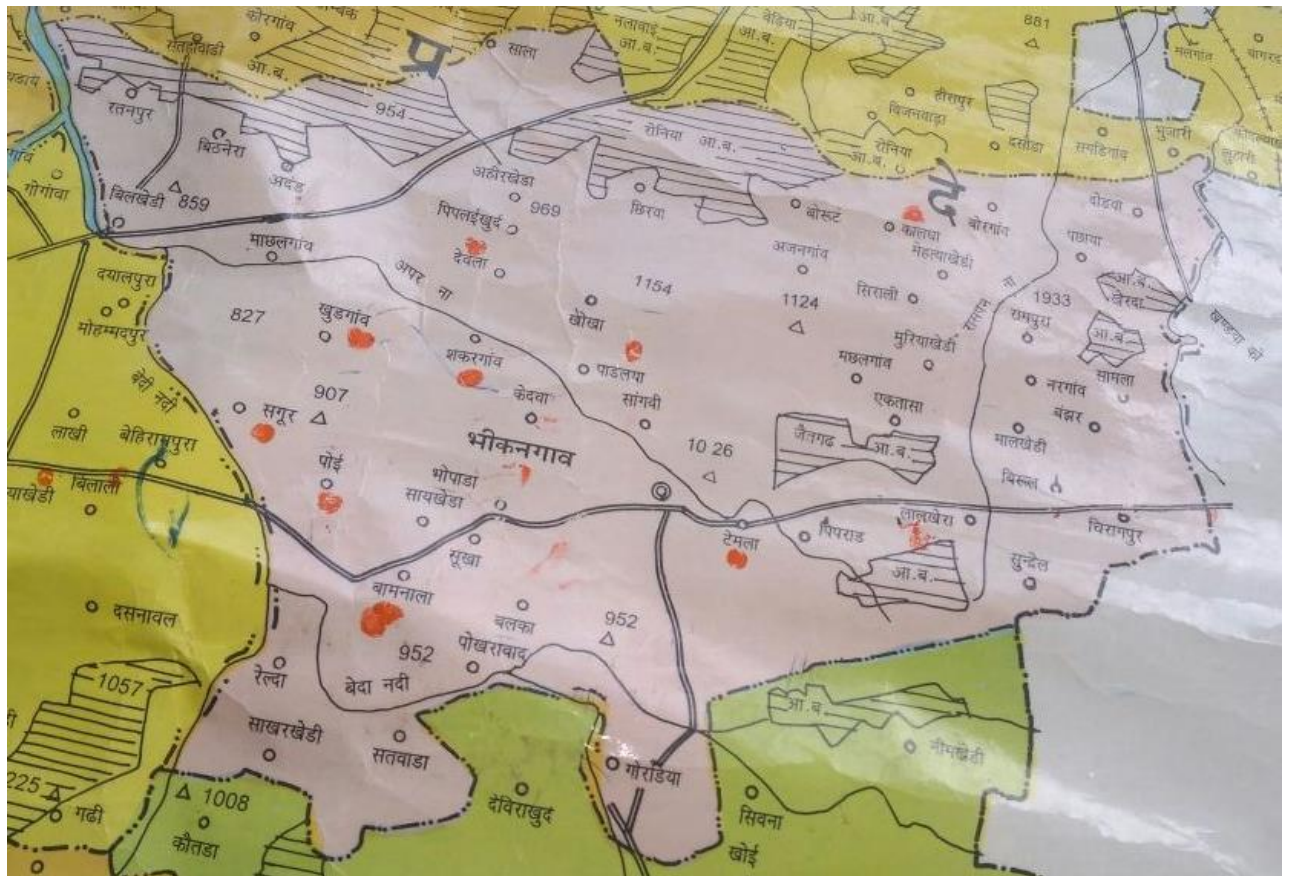
ABOUT THE BHIKANGAON

Firstly, Inaugurated Bhikangaon location started on 22 August 2014 by SHG Programme.

After MOU with MP Government District Khargone 01 October 2014 IWMP-12 watershed Project Bhikangaon.

IWMP-12 Watershed Project Sanction Year 2013-14.

Bhikangaon Block Covered of 132 villages & All Population Depends on Agriculture and Labor works.



Integrated Watershed Management Programme-12

Bhikangaon, Khargone

Sr. No.	Name of Project	IWMP-12
1	Total Project Area	5046 Hectors
2	Project Cost	605.52 Lakh
3	District	Khargone
4	Block	Bhikangaon
5	Mini Watershed Numbers	
6	Total Micro Watershed Numbers	
7	Topography	Disparate
8	Maximum and Minimum Height above sea level	332 miter and 246 miters
9	Approved Year	2013-2014
10	Date of contract with District Panchayat	01 October 2014
11	Total Gram Panchayat	5 (Padlya Babaji, Sangavi, Pttharwada, Amankhedi, Pokhar Bujurg)
12	Total Villages	11(Padlya Babaji, Sangavi, Dahkabrdi, Pttharwada, Amankhedi, Bajari, keshavpura, Kholwa, Utkheda, Paldi, Pokhar Bujurg)
13	Total Household (Census 2011)	1742
14	Total Population (Census 2011)	11999
15	Total	7502 (62.52%)
16	Total	607 (5.06%)
17	Man Occupation	Agriculture and Agriculture Labor
18	Main Crops	Cotton, Cheely, Soyabin, Wheat
19	Main Sub Caste	Bhil, Bhilala, Harijan, Gavali, Yadav, Rajput, Mulsim
20	Soil Types	Murum, Kali, Uthali
21	Main River	Awar River
22	Main Irrigation Tools	Well, canal, Tube-well etc.
23	Average Rainfall	706 mm
24	Main Languages	Hindi and Nimadi

Basic Information about 12 Villages of IWMP-12

IWMP-12 Bhikangaon Population Details (Census-2011)														
Sr. No.	Name	HH	Total Pop.	Total Male	Total Female	Total SC	Male SC	Female SC	Total ST	Male ST	Female ST	Total other	Male other	Female other
1	Padlya	161	838	423	415	234	116	118	463	232	231	141	75	66
2	Sangavi	385	2375	1202	1173	16	10	6	2355	1189	1166	4	3	1
3	Pattharwada	281	1714	842	872	19	9	10	1694	832	862	1	1	0
4	Keshavpura	18	97	52	45	0	0	0	84	46	38	13	6	7
5	Kholwa	144	860	451	409	2	0	2	21	8	13	837	443	394
6	Banjari	14	82	49	33	1	1	0	81	48	33	0	0	0
7	Pokhar Bujurg	302	1362	687	675	165	94	71	169	83	86	1028	510	518
8	Dhakabrdi	67	413	209	204	0	0	0	413	209	204	0	0	0
9	Amankhedi	220	1155	592	563	66	39	27	313	153	160	776	400	376
10	Kedwa Ja.	375	2202	1081	1121	103	53	50	1009	484	525	1090	544	546
11	Untkheda	75	492	250	242	1	0	1	491	250	241	0	0	0
12	Paldi	75	409	217	192	0	0	0	409	217	192	0	0	0
Total		2117	11999	6055	5944	607	322	285	7502	3751	3751	3890	1982	1908

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) - 12 Bhikangaon

Micro-Watershed Code, Gram Panchayat and Village Details

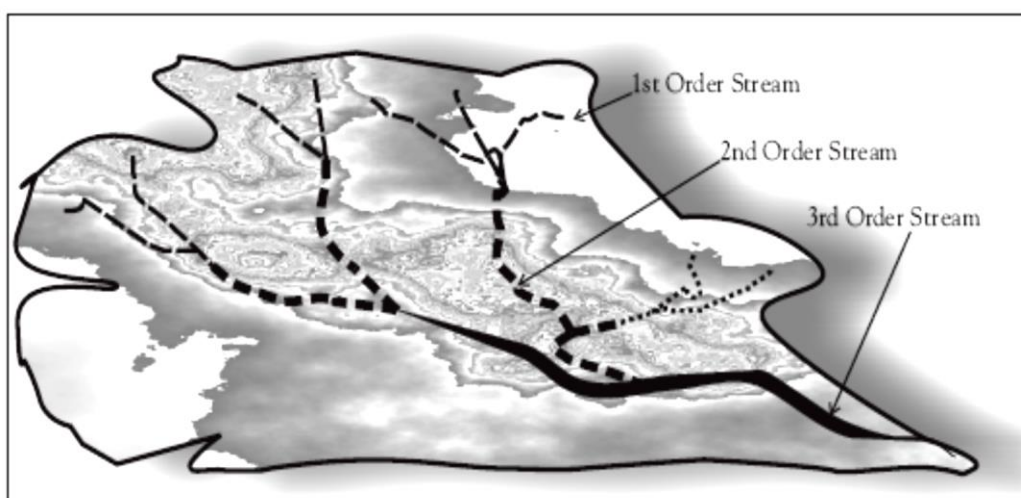
Sr. No.	Block	Micro watershed Code No.	Included Gram Panchayat	Village	Treatment Area in Hectares	Total Household
1	Bhikangaon	5D3B5d4	Padlya Babaji	Padlya Babaji	870	161
2		5D3B5d5	Sangavi	Sangavi	1198	385
3			Pattharwada	Pattharwada		281
4			5D3B5d7	Amankhedi		Amankhedi
5		Amankhedi		Thakwadi	67	
6		5D3B5d8	Amankhedi	Banjari	901	14
7			Pokharbujurg	Pokharbujurg		302
8			Pokharbujurg	Paldi		75
9			Pokharbujurg	Utkheda		75
10		5D3B5d6	Padlya babaji	Keshawpura	873	18
11			Padlya babaji	Kholwa		144
Total					4560	1742

WATERSHED PROGRAMME

What is watershed?

A watershed is the total land & water area, from where the rainfall runoff drains, into any water body, be it a stream, Nala, river, lake or ocean. It may be a nearly flat area or include hills or mountains.

Streams of different orders



What is the size of a typical watershed?

Size of watershed varies as per the topography of the land smaller watershed drain into streams and just as several streams from a river.

Hierarchy of watershed

Sr. No.	Category	Size (Hectares)
1	Basin	3000000-30000000
2	Catchments	1000000-3000000
3	Sub-catchments	200000-1000000
4	Watershed	50000-200000
5	Sub-watershed	10000-50000
6	Milli-watershed	4000-10000
7	Mini watershed	1000-4000
8	Micro-watershed	100-1000

What are the functions of watershed?

There are five main function of watershed. Its five important functions come under these two heads give below:

Hydrological functions

- Collect rainfall water
- Store water in various structure
- Come down/ Release water as runoff

Ecological Functions

- Provide conditions and site for various bio-chemical reactions to take place. For example, Rock weathering, soil erosion etc.
- Provide habitat to flora & fauna of various kinds.

Reasons of Selection The Villages Under Watershed Development Program

As we know that SPS works in package form, so it identified the challenges in those villages then decided to transform gradually. Samaj Pragati Sahayog always focuses on livelihood and demand-based work. When it enters in any area it tries to sort out the fundamental challenges step by step and reaches to the total development. Based on following challenges SPS has to select the villages of Bhikangaon, Khargone

1. Chemical agriculture
2. Lack of soil fertility & depth
3. Depletion of ground water (water level)
4. Poverty
5. Lack of sources of livelihood
6. Credit dependency on money lender
7. Health issues
8. Education issues
9. Social & cultural challenges
10. Topography issues
11. Geological issue
12. Less vegetation

Watershed Programme Team chart



Location In charge & Water specialist- Radheshyam Patel

Civil Engineer- Mr. Rohit Pal

Geologist- Mr. Nikhilesh Rathod

Social Worker- Mr. Mulchand Mujalde

Data Entry Operator- Mr. Mukesh Jamre

Community Resource Person-

Mr. Dilip Khande Mr. Mahesh Chavan

Mr. Dharmendra Chavan Mr. Anokhilal Chavan

Mr. Shantilal Chavan

Structures constructed in Bhikangaon Location

Various structures are built under the watershed Programme. Those compositions are as follows.

Stop Dam

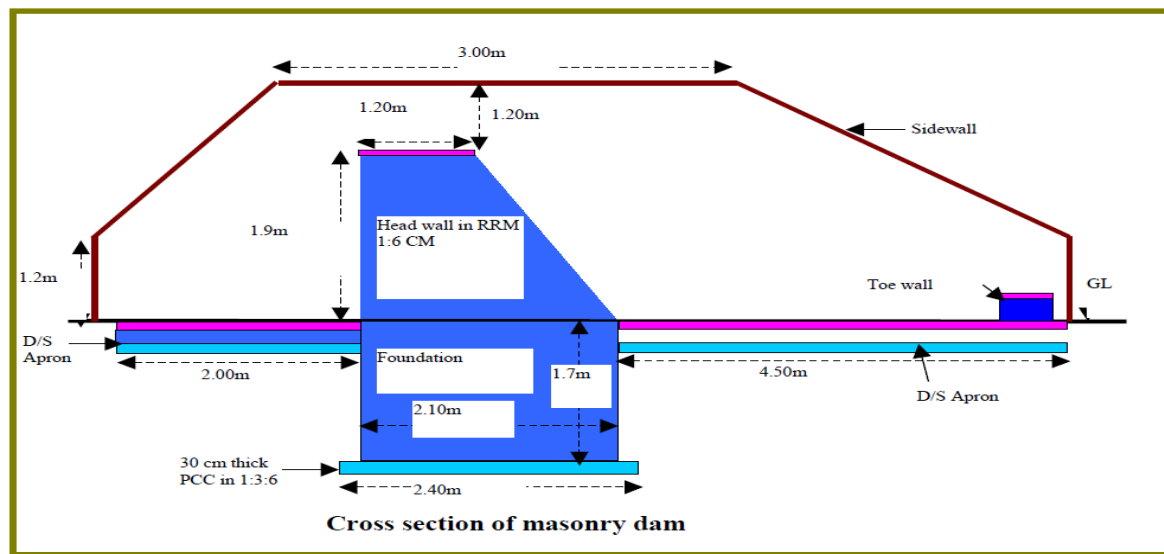
Stop dam is made on the drainage system where the flow of the water is slow and flatter bed. The slope of the Drainage system should not more than 5%. Then at such place we make stop dam and clay dams.



Benefit / Advantages of Stop Dam:-

1. The stop dam water can be used for irrigation of land purpose.
2. It helps in to control discharge ground water.
3. Distribution of water in the drought affected areas.
4. Control on floods in river.
5. A dam is an artificial structure built to store river water.

Stop Dam Structure



Earthen Dam

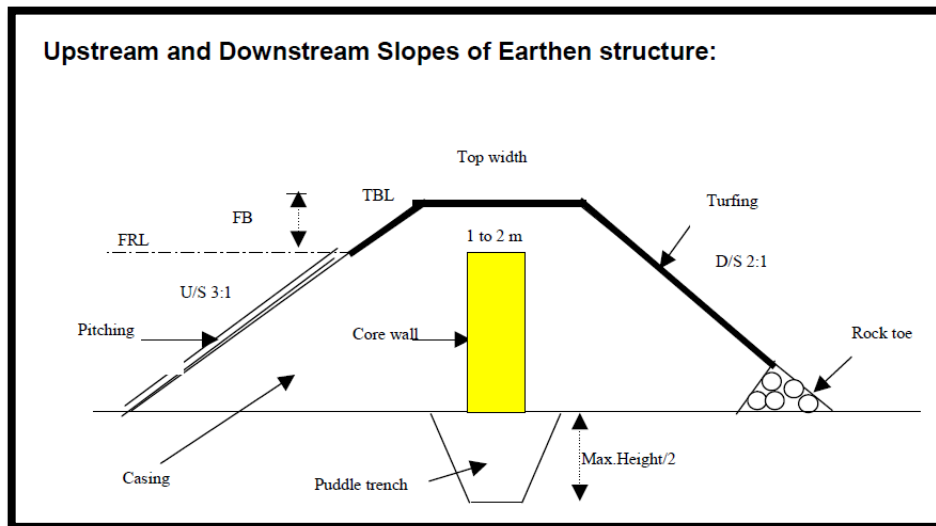
It is made in the upper side of the catchment area and works as percolation Pond which helps in recharge well as well as increase Nala life. They are made black soil and boulder, rock etc.



Benefit of Earthen Dam:-

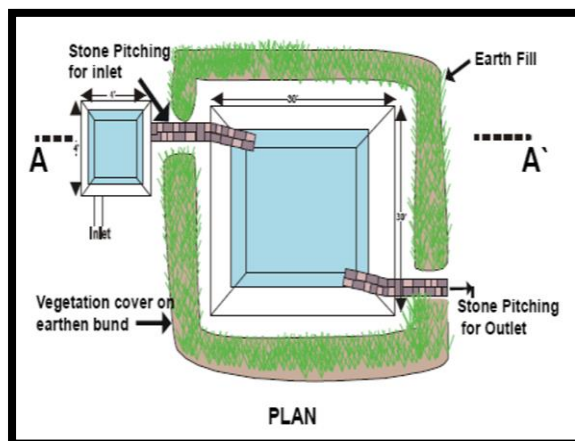
1. Earthen dam water used to irrigation of farmer land.
2. Its help to recharge groundwater and increase ground water level.

Earthen Dam Structure



Farm Ponds

For many years agriculturalist have been made ponds for irrigation and livestock. More will be needed in the future. The demand for water is increasing day by day therefore, the farm pond in the only option that is made at minimal cost. It is used to store water.



Benefit/Advantages of Farm Ponds:-

1. Farm Ponds can provide water for a part or full of the year depending on its size. It can also control loss of soil and nutrients from the agriculturalist field.
2. Cultivation of vegetables or indigo on bunds is possible for additional income.
3. Provides water for spraying purpose in dry lands and drinking water for animal or cattle's.
4. Improves groundwater for recharge in case of unlined farm ponds.

Farm Bounding

Farm bonds are constructed on agricultural areas with the main purpose of arresting soil erosion and improving the soil moisture profile.



Benefit of farm bounding:-

1. Decreasing soil erosion to farmers land.
2. To help increased soil moisture.

LEARNING POINT

1. Understood work dynamics of Stop Dam, Farm Ponds, Ridge to Valley Treatment, Earthen Dam etc.
2. Learn the management of different location at the same time
3. Importance of safety of Labors
4. Increase Knowledge of legal aspects like daily wages rate 176 but current change rate 176 minimum age 18 completed of each Labor
5. Understand the lifestyle Labors in detail
6. Technical Knowledge of stop dam including side wall, apron, Gate Fitting, Baffle wall, Boulders, Material used, Importance of a straight side wall, and expanded key wall etc.
7. Developed a good idea of how people celebrate festivals and marriage specially Bhilala schedule Tribe in Bhikangaon Block.
8. Understood in detail about the social aspect of SHGs meeting in (Bhikangaon Sub-Office)
9. Got a detailed technical knowledge about Stop Dam, Earthen Dam, Farm Pond, etc.
10. Got a detailed knowledge about SHGs, Cluster, Federation Functions how limits are assigned, what is the Maximum limit of loans, Criteria for loans sanction, importance of savings, attendance and repayment etc.
11. Got aware about Gangor, traditions and practices.

CHALLENGES

- Extreme weather condition-Had to work in too much sunlight.
- It was a big difficulty for us to get up on time.
- First 15-20 days I was having difficulty understanding the language of the people.
- There was a problem due to the different technology of each structure.

ASSIGNMENT DONE

1. Worked in the construction of stop Dam structures.
2. Supervised the work, made raw materials and equipment available whenever required.
3. Maintained decent communication with the beneficiaries and labors of the site in order to understand their life closely.
4. Visited villages during festivals (Gangor) to understand the environment and availability of resources.
5. Worked in the site fill up Master Book
6. Attended various group meeting with work site labour with related to the agriculture Programme with Mr. Ashish Kushwahsa (Agricultural officer).

SUGGESTION

- Increase organization field CRP staff (under watershed Programme).
- Give some Training of village People to water savings and watershed concept,
- Awareness of Education (i.e. Secondary and Higher Secondary) school/colleges level.
- Alcoholism and addiction to PAN MASALA is a major or main problem which needs more intervention.

CONCLUSION

The study of the report reveals that the SPS were in the analysis and interpretation of the Report states that the Organization provides various types of livelihood opportunities to the society.

As compare to the other Non-government organization had made more efficient and valuable changes in the societies and villages people.

The Samaj Pragati Sahayog play very important role in the development of a rural areas by lending funds. We find that after implementation of WSDMP, the distress migration among the farmers has stopped and they are harvesting good yield of crops by changing their crops patterns. The new interlinked development programs like agriculture, livestock has been introduced. But it is also found that due to insufficient numbers of members, it is hard to run the program smoothly. More than 90% laborers are female but there is no any female CRP or official to direct interact with them. Sometimes late payment demotivate the laborers which affects the work's efficiency despite of that there is actively community participation which make the program more sustainable and acceptable. More on need more CRP and officials including female and training to locals about saving water and watershed concepts so that the more area can covered under WSDMP.

REFERENCES

Website

<http://www.samprag.org>

Reference Book

SPS organization watershed Manual

National Rural employment Guarantee Act 2006 Guide Line